

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1689.]

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1798.

[VOLUME XII.]

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
No. 6, South Front Street, Philadelphia,
The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion;
CONTAINING
A PORTABLE LABORATORY
A Philosophical Apparatus, and a great number of Chemical Agents;
By which any person may perform an endless variety of amusing and instructing experiments, intended to promote the cultivation of the Science of Chemistry.

BY JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.
AT PRESENT EVERY THING THAT IS NOT DENOMINATED CHEMISTRY, IS BUT A SMALL PART OF A SYSTEM OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.

The chest connected with this book is one foot and a half long, one foot broad, and about the same height. It consists of two apartments. The upper one contains twenty-two bottles filled with the following salts, in as pure a state as possible.

1. Sulphuric acid
2. Nitric acid
3. Muriatic acid
4. Carbonic acid
5. Oxalic acid
6. Alcohol of galls
7. Solution of pot ash
8. Pot ash in powder
9. Ammoniac
10. Solution of the sulphate of iron
11. Solution of the sulphate of copper
12. Solution of mercury in the nitric acid
13. Solution of silver in the nitric acid
14. Solution of corrosive sublimate
15. Solution of the acetate of lead
16. Solution of arsenic
17. Solution of the muriated barytes
18. Sulphate of magnesia
19. Lime water
20. Prussiate of lime
21. Prussiate of pot ash
22. Ammoniac of copper

The lower apartment is a drawer, in which the philosophical apparatus is placed, and a number of agents folded up in paper, as

1. Strips of paper stained blue by the tincture of litmus
2. Litmus paper turned red in an acid
3. A small bag, containing genuine litmus
4. Paper, dyed yellow by turmeric
5. Turmeric paper, turned brown by an alkali
6. Paper, dyed red by Brazil wood
7. Brazil wood paper, stained purple by an alkali
8. Zinc, in small pieces
9. Copper, in small pieces
10. Red lead
11. Iron filings
12. Sulphate of copper
13. Nitrate of copper
14. Muriate of ammoniac
15. Acetate of lead
16. Carbonate of lime
17. Sulphur

The Apparatus consists of
1. Glass syphons
2. A glass pipe, of tin, copper, or silver
3. A magnet
4. An inflammable air pistol
5. A glass funnel
6. A measure for liquids
7. A small bottle and mortar
8. Scales and weights

The book is a duodecimo of 56 pages; containing a method of performing one hundred experiments, the greater part of which are made in a common wine-glass, and many of which are the most brilliant which occur in the science of Chemistry. An explanation is given of the phenomena which take place in each experiment, and a simple manner is laid down of preparing most of the salts when expended.

By means of this Chemical Companion and Portable Laboratory, gentlemen who have not had an opportunity of attending an experimental course of Chemistry, may instruct themselves, and perform, with the greatest ease, the celebrated experiments of Priestley, Proust, Bergman, Scheele, Macquer, and the first Chemists of the age.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JAMES HUMPHREYS,
At No. 74, North Third Street, the corner of Cherry Alley,
(One Dollar neatly bound and lettered)
AN ENQUIRY INTO THE DUTIES OF THE Female Sex.

By THOMAS GIBBONS, A. M.
The following among others are the principal Subjects of this useful Work.
Female Education. Of the mode of introducing Young Women into general Society. Female Conversation and Epistolary Correspondence.—Dress. Amusements. Excess in the pursuit of Amusements. Employment of Time. Considerations antecedent to marriage. Duties of matrimonial Life, with a view to different Situations and circumstances. Parental Duties. Duties of the middle period of Life. Duties of the Decline of Life.

From the title of the foregoing work it may perhaps be imagined, that the Enquiry is altogether and exclusively directed to the duties of the Female Sex: It therefore, may not be unnecessary, or unuseful, to remark, that many of the chapters contain matter relative to the conduct of both sexes, and particularly those which relate to the duties of Matrimonial Life.—Parental Duties.—Duties of the Middle Period.—and of the Decline of Life.—And the reader of either sex that peruses this work with a view of gaining information leading to substantial pleasure, will assuredly not be disappointed. In fact, it is a work interesting to the happiness of society, and must be useful wherever read; tending not only to point out in easy and engaging language, the paths that lead the youthful mind to happiness and comfort, but those also, in the wake of which, the parent and the middle period of life shall find sincere delight, and declining years render themselves comfortable and happy with all around them.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM CAMPTON, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall, }
John Haworth, } Administrators.
Samuel Wilcox. }
January 27. w&w

For Savannah,
The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)
PATRICK GRIBBEN, master,
WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, at Bickley's wharf, above Market Street, or
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.
February 3.

For Savannah,
TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half casks, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hds, Tenerife wine, &c. &c.
December 27. stawt.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 3
Dimities, Ginghams, and Mullinets, in packages suitable for the West India market

PAINTS
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead
Celcothar vitriol
60 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open, Fine Liverpool Salt

PAINTS
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead
Celcothar vitriol
60 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. codif

For Amsterdam,
The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN McCORMACK, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut Street wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bordeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in casks, of a superior quality
Fauvignac,
Sauterne, } Wines in casks
Lunille,
Prunes in boxes
November 24.

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second Street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Tenerife wine.
November 7. dcf

For Savannah, in Georgia,
THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers. Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
November 18.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-Stores of Messrs. DONSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMOND, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the Synochus Intermitte, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
By WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.
3m5

For Sale,
A complete file of the Philadelphia Gazette for the year 1797.
Also, several other files of Gazettes, published in this city, for the last 9 months of the year 1797. Enquire at no. 94, north Front Street
January 24. 3c

War-Office of the United States,
January the 11, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impostures, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representatives, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgment of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also be forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War. d6w

FOR SALE;
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & CO.
No. 2, Chestnut Street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Gurrahs
Batas
Guzzenahs
Guzzenahs
Blue Cloths
Palampores
Mannoodies
Sannas
Tanda Colliars
Emerties
Calicoes
Roumal Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. \$

To Be Sold,
A GREASELY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch Street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.

The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 200 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM,
or
FRANCIS ROWES SATRE, } Acting Executors.

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—From London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms. W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. \$2w

The owners of the Brigantine
Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.
* The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers.
Jan. 9.

NOTICE.
To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chestnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.
December 15. d6at

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baffas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica,
St. Vincent, } RUM.
and Bengal
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. \$

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lymington, joining that of the Holland Co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. \$

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.
January 4, 1798.
At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.
January 8. m&w

The holders of the notes, acceptances, endorsements and other engagements of Edward Fox, for account of James Greenleaf, are hereby notified, that Wednesday, the 14th February next, is the last day, on which they can admit subscriptions to the fund assigned to them for the payment of said engagements; and that those holders, who do not, on or before that day make their subscriptions, will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Henry Pratt,
T. W. Francis,
John Miller, jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.
Jan. 29. dcf

Surveyor General's Office.
December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres, 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz.

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Luffborough.
January 26. dcf

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine Street, near Fifth.
January 29. d1w

Gentle Boarding and Lodging,
To be had at a moderate price—Enquire at No. 138, Arch Street.
Jan. 27. d2w

The Subscriber,
Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are, balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chestnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 17 1798.

The Subscriber
INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is required.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot6thf

The Subscriber intends to make
application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5003, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Richmond, Dec. 11. \$6w

PROPOSAL.
HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subscriber is emboldened to issue proposals for printing by subscription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their first meeting in 1775, to the present time.

This work shall be printed with a new type, made for the purpose; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—cash to be paid on delivery.
It is needless to say any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the scarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is sufficient to justify the printer in his hope of meeting with that success, which he is certain the enterprise deserves.
JOHN PARKER.
Jan. 27. d6t

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, So. Third Street. } Administrators.
January 4. dcf

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are so notified to make immediate payment to
SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
Nov. 29 1797. \$

To be sold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. Situate on the 15th tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.
December 1. dcf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, to far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excellent in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th 1797. \$m5f

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Baskenridge—for Sale.

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Palack.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres.—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expense would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1,500 fine bearing grafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth; 10 do. from Morris Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To have trouble, the price is five pounds per acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of
T. McEuen & Co.
No. 78, Chestnut Street.
February 2. codif

Insurance Office of the State of Pennsylvania.
February 1, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty dollars on each share of the stock of the company, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, President.
February 1. d1st

Flax Seed for Sale.
Apply to
GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25 South Third Street.
Jan. 27. dcf

City Commissioner's Office,
January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS. The following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleaning the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine Street to the fourth side of Mulberry Street; to be under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the fourth side of Mulberry Street, to the fourth side of Chestnut Street to be under the superintendence of William Moulder.

3. From the fourth side of Chestnut Street to the north side of Spruce Street, to be under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce Street, to the fourth side of Cedar Street, to be under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts. m&wfm

Canal Lottery—No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at Seven Dollars, at Wm. BLACKBURN's Lottery Office.

Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at Ten Dollars, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Pateron Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a Broker, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by
Wm. BLACKBURN.
November 15. \$

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 13, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sturdy ronal Handkerchiefs
Ditto Palliat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 2 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 lbs. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
November 28. stawt

FOR SALE, AT
Wm. Young's Book Store,
No. 32, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to inquire into the conduct of Congress, and to report thereon.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.
December 20. \$

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets, fronting the State House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut Street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth Street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water Street, between Mulberry and Salafra streets, containing in front on Water Street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.
REV. 30.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY—No. 15.
List of Prizes and Blanks.
153d Day's Drawing—December 18.
No. Dols. No. Dols. No. Dols.

181	13445	25089	38317
537	651	917	310
2423	792	26901	354
3155	950	27050	39519
715	15370	403	897
1147	570	442	40049
329	17894	660	567
145	18477	897	47522
746	19191	28435	573
2546	344	709	923
762	811	29031	42931
9178	842	150	43344
224	20906	376	347
915	21175	601	925
10073	646	969	45407
149	788	30170	134
813	22206	272	185
925	284	31804	784
11650	435	36004	46687
379	470	34424	847
384	23079	35641	47107
691	576	36613	48130
12066	839	37337	156
111	960	412	516
902	24839	839	49988

The cargo of the West-Indian from
Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,
136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
58 Hhds. of prime Sugar
19 Hhds. of Rum.

For Sale By
Peter Blight.
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
800,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags of Sugar
Cloves and more in boxes
A quantity of Hispaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogheads
Madrira do. in pipes
February 6. d2wcm

Bank of Pennsylvania.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders, held at the
Bank on Friday, the 2d February, 1798, pursuant
to public notice—

On motion, Resolved, That, this meeting being
impressed with a due sense of the extraordinary
services and attention of SAMUEL M. FOX, Esq.,
President of this Bank, in the execution of the
duties of his office; which have been much increased
by the peculiar situation of the institution, at the
period of his appointment; and by the difficulties
occasioned in consequence of the recent calamity
in this city—a committee of three gentlemen
be appointed to prepare a piece of Plate, of a
value not exceeding five hundred dollars, with suitable
emblems and devices, to be presented to Mr. Fox,
in the name of the Stockholders, as an evidence
of the high sense they entertain of his late
official services.

William T. Smith, Peter Wikoff, and Charles
Biddle, Esqrs. were appointed a committee for the
above purpose.

Ordered, that the preceding resolution be published.
Extract from the minutes.
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Chairman.
Attest—JOHN STEVENS, Secretary.

BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars,
and the public in general, that his fourth
drawing Ball will be Thursday evening the 8th inst.
at the new Assembly Room, South Fourth
Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.
Ladies tickets to be had by applying to the
Scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70
North Eighth Street. Gentlemen's tickets one
dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the
Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscribers
to the Select Ball, that the last of the present
subscription, will be on Tuesday the 13th.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as
usual.
Feb. 5. d4t

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property now
occupied by him in the town of West-Chester
and county of Chester. It consists of a well finished
two story stone house, 43 feet front, by about 40
deep, four rooms on a floor, with celled garrets,
and a cellar under the whole—A very good stone
Stable and Coach house—And a lot of Ground,
three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The house stands on the Main Street; its situation
is high and very handsome; the lot extends to a
back street, on which the stable and coach house
stand. The lot is in a high state of cultivation,
and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water,
which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The situation of the town is high, and remarkably
healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will be made to suit the
purchaser. They, and the price, will be settled,
upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at No.
249, South Third-Street, Philadelphia, or to
ROBERT FRAZER.

February 5. mwf

Fresh Fruits and Wine.

EDWARD DUNANT,

No. 149, South Front-Street,
Has remaining of the cargo of Johanna, from
Malaga—

99 kegs Raisins
123 Jars } Bloom do.
125 Boxes }
102 doz Muscatel do.
15 kegs Figs
50 qr casks fine old Colemanar Wine
A few pipes and hogheads of Celanion Wine,
and Malaga and Mountain Wine in hhds and
quarter casks.

He has also for Sale—
A few packages of Madia and Calcutta
goods, viz.

Tickery—Humhums
Barbar Handkerchiefs
Black and coloured Taffeties and Persians
Bandannoes—Choppa Romalls—Pullicot hkf.
Patna Chintz

Likewise a few boxes of Spermaceti Candles,
and bags of Black Pepper.
Feb. 6. 3t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadel-
phia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3d to 20d
Flooring Boards, Spriggs, fiddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sallers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables,
tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces,
platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, &c. &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at
a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thom-
mas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mthou

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TEST.

No. II.

MR. RUSSELL.
STATE SOVEREIGNTY, was once
a popular doctrine, and some members of
former legislatures, seemed to think it con-
firmed in the sovereignty of the general court
over the state, and all its creditors, so far
as to make void all state obligations how-
ever sanctioned by law, if they should judge
them to be unreasonable;—forgetting that
the sovereign people had formed a constitution
to be a law to legislators, and to guarantee
the same, had required an oath of the rep-
resentatives and senators to "maintain it."
—"To the end it may be a government of
laws, and not of men," the legislative and
judicial powers were to be separate and dis-
tinct from each other; but how can this be
if the legislature is sovereign and can judge
of its own contracts? Is not the right of
the people to a trial by a jury, destroyed by
such an exclusive power in the legislature?
Is not this an exercise of the judicial power
contrary to the plain letter and meaning
of the constitution?—Is not the judicial
branch degraded by such assumption of power
in the legislative branch of the govern-
ment?—Is it not extremely dangerous to
the equal rights and liberties of the citizens
to have the greatest safeguard in the consti-
tution, the judicial power (containing the
all important right of trial by a jury) in-
fringed by the legislative branch? If so cap-
ital a departure from the constitution is per-
mitted, it will soon be sanctioned by "a
majority." This precedent, may countenance
every future infraction, whenever the legis-
lature may think it expedient to exercise
the powers vested in the other branches of
the government. In this state, no doubt,
the representatives have meant well; but the
people meant to have the constitution ob-
served, or they would not have made it,
and sanctioned it by an oath.—Therefore,
"to the law, and to the testimony," is the
rule for the people and the legislatures.—
It is well known, that the cause by which
the ancient republics all perished, was their
not being properly balanced with three
branches, and the most numerous body
bearing down the others. Such has ever
been the effect of unchartered power, in
the most numerous branch of the govern-
ment; and the experience of past ages, and
the present time, proves that such a sov-
ereign power will commit the wildest acts of
tyranny. Witness modern France; and
see Georgia.

The cause is obvious; a few men gener-
ally govern, or lead the representative body
by its members ever so numerous, and if
the ruling few adopt errors, the errors of
the citizens cannot by any means be safe
without the right of appeal to the judicial
power for an explanation of the constitution
and the laws?

It is evident to all Americans, that a free
government cannot exist without the full
right of trial by a jury, how then does it
come to pass that this right is not preserved?
It is owing to ancient custom, was be-
fore the revolution, and the strange power of
ancient precedents seems to have been greater
with many men, than the new constitution.

The people generally keep a watchful
eye over the executive branch, but appre-
hend less danger from the legislative, as its
members are numerous and proceed immedi-
ately from themselves. In this country
the executive power is too weak, and liberty
is in danger from this circumstance. But
is there not still greater danger that the
judicial power may be so impaired as to lose
its necessary influence in the government?

The legislature is more numerous, and nat-
urally stronger, than the other two branch-
es, and nothing but the vigilance of the
people can prevent the balance being totally
lost, and the legislators becoming real aris-
tocrats in power. Did we not see one branch
of the legislature of the Union contend for
the control of the executive power in mak-
ing treaties?—Have we not seen some state
legislatures (besides Georgia) invade the
judicial department? The usurping branch
will always pretend, "it is to secure the
rights of the people." The great principle
in the constitution, which separates the
three great powers in government, is evi-
dently founded in the highest wisdom; in
such a "balanced government of laws,"
the three branches are checks upon each
other;—and not only honest men, but
villages (if such should ever chance to be in
power) will guard against encroachments
on the department in which they are.

But for the people to watch the execu-
tive and judicial powers only, is to guard
the little gate of the citadel and leave the
great gate open.

CITIZENS.

THE GHOST.

An account of a remarkable effort to recov-
er liberty, and which may be depended
on as a fact.

Near the close of the month of July 1790,
the ship Brook, Samuel Oliver commander,
left the Island of Antigua, on her passage
to Europe. The vessel had not been many
days at sea, before one of the seamen, on
his watch, was alarmed with the appearance
of something, which he fancied to be no o-
ther than a ghost: he communicated what
he saw, or supposed he had seen, to his
messmate.

A few nights had now passed since the ter-
ror stricken sailor had divulged his tale, when
he, as well as his fellows on the watch, were
alarmed by the self same apparition: It moved,
according to the account they gave to
the chief mate on the relief of the watch-

in slow pace all round the forecabin; and
and after continuing sometime there vanish-
ed behind the windlass. The mate affected
to laugh at the account; nevertheless he had
his fears; and it was agreed on that himself
together with the boatwain and several o-
ther stout hearted fellows, should assist the
watch to discover, if possible, what it was
which had so much alarmed the greatest part
of the crew. The main deck was accord-
ingly walked by these heroes, night after
night, without the ghost making its appear-
ance. Having been upwards of twenty days
at sea; the weather in the night became boi-
sterous; the winds blew; the thunder rolled
awfully; and the lightning flashed terrifi-
cally vivid; all hands were called up to assist
the ship by their labors; and in the midst of
their professional employ the ghost again
made its appearance; and it was now seen
by the whole crew (the captain excepted):
One of those employed on the quarter deck
rushed forwards towards the supposed phan-
tom; and at the instant it seemed within his
grasp, a flash of lightning of the most ter-
rific kind covered it from his sight: This
was seen by the men on the yards, who were
reefing the several sails, and who, one and
all, declared it could be no other than the
devil, as he sunk from the attempt of the
sailor in a flash of fire. Several of the
sailors were positive it could be no other
than the evil spirit, for reasons to them the
most sufficient; that they missed their beef,
their biscuit and their grog, whenever all
hands were called on deck; that they had al-
so heard that ghosts could neither eat nor
drink; and what confirmed them stronger
in their belief of it being no other than lu-
cifer himself was, from its vanishing the pre-
ceding night, in a flame of fire; and some
of them were not wanting to give it as their
opinion, that he had raised the storm.

The affair of the ghost had now become
serious, and the mate accordingly deter-
mined on acquainting the captain with the whole
business on the following day: This being
accordingly done, the captain heard the re-
lation with some surprise, and communicat-
ed the mysterious account to his passengers,
asking them at the same time their advice.
It was agreed upon to walk the deck that
night, and there form their opinion of the
truth of the report: They began their march
about ten, and continued it until the break
of day; the ghost or devil did not appear;
and bringing to mind what was said by some
of our greatest poets, that the troubled spir-
its haunt our region but while darkness and
obscurity fill the void, they retired to their
beds, probably well satisfied with the event
of their watch. The captain and passen-
gers now put down the whole story as no o-
ther than the effect of imagination in the
crew: But the men were not to be thus ar-
rased out of an opinion which they all firmly
believed; and they still persisted in what
they had said and seen: what served to height-
en their credulity still more, was an event
which had taken place but a few hours be-
fore: "The ship," said some of the sailors,
"was haunted." This excited new curi-
osity; and the captain, finding it would be
difficult to prevail over their prejudices, of-
fered a reward to him or them who would
discover who or what this devil was. A
fellow who had, through the whole of this
singular affair, appeared less alarmed than
the rest, was the first to undertake the hu-
siness; and the others of the ship's company
readily agreed to assist in the discovery. To
work they went, when, after having moved
upwards of forty hogheads of sugar, the
spirit was discovered asleep in an empty wa-
ter butt: It was no other than a Negro man
of about twenty years of age, who, with a
view of recovering his liberty, had there se-
creted himself. His story, when brought
into the cabin, was nearly as follows: That
he belonged to a Mr. Alexander Coates, ship
builder in the town of St. John's; that his
master having sent him in a canoe to get
turtle grass, and put it on board this vessel,
he accordingly did so, and it being the dusk
of the evening when he delivered it, a thof-
t struck him, that such an opportunity would
probably never offer again for his getting
to England; he therefore slipped down a
rope which was hanging over the stern, put
his jacket into a canoe, and keeping hold
of the stern rope, cut his boat adrift, and
ascended the vessel undiscovered. He now
crept into the fore hatchway, and got into
the hold, where, finding the empty water-
cask, he took out its head, end therein he
secreted himself during the space of thirty
three days, seven of which was while the
ship lay in St. John's harbor (during which
time the canoe had been picked up, and the
man given up as drowned); and twenty-six
at sea. His manner of living was, when
the sailors were all on deck, he would steal
out, and pick up what he could find, and
carry it to his tub; and also turn out at night
when he thought all quiet, to breathe the
refreshing air. After the discovery he work-
ed as a seaman, having, previous to this trip
made two voyages to Liverpool; and he was
named by the sailors Jack Ghost; and those
brave fellows seemed rather diverted than
hurt by the confession he had thrown
them into.

(N. T. paper)

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at
Morris's Wharf, just above the Draw-
bridge, the cargo of the schooner Freder-
ickburg Packet, Captain Pearce from
Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.
The whole of the articles shipped as of the first
qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 5.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. S. Smith's testimony. When the
house was balloting he left his seat to take
his letters from the letter box; the house
had not adjourned but the members were
in conversation in different parts of the
house. He passed by Mr. Lyon and the
speaker who were in conversation. He was
either reading or writing when his atten-
tion was called by a conversation behind
him; he heard something of the conversa-
tion, and a question was asked Mr. Lyon as
to an opposition in Vermont to the stamp
act, and as if Mr. L. was to have brought
forward petitions against it. He did not
pay particular attention to all the conversa-
tion, though it was loud enough; something
was said by Mr. G. which he did not hear,
but which occasioned a loud laugh; he was
afterwards informed this was the question
about the wooden sword. Mr. Lyon ap-
peared to be addressing the speaker and say-
ing to him that the members of Connecticut
acted against the opinions of their constitu-
ents: Mr. Brookes asked whether he had
gone through his district. Mr. Lyon said
he had and mentioned a few towns. Mr.
Brookes jokingly observed that he had been
in the back ground as he had frequently
been before. Mr. Lyon observed on the
better information the people of Vermont
had, compared with those of Connecticut.—
On this Mr. Brookes good humouredly ob-
served, that they proved this by the great
luminary they had sent. Mr. Lyon then ob-
served that the members of Connecticut
would always be willing to accept of offices
from 9000 dollars salary to 1000. He
heard Mr. Lyon in the course of the con-
versation say, that the members of Con-
necticut did not speak the sentiments of
the people and he seemed to insinuate that
they were willing to receive any office; that
there were many democrats in Connecticut;
—then the speaker said, perhaps this might
induce him no longer to confess he had
some Connecticut blood in his veins. Mr.
Lyon said, democrats in the manner he un-
derstood the word; Mr. Griswold removed
near Mr. Lyon. He (Mr. L.) observed,
that he had had to fight the people of Con-
necticut in his own district who endeavored
to indispose the people towards him; but he
had repelled their attempts and thought he
could effect a revolution in sentiment in
Connecticut and change the representation;
in which the speaker said he would spare
one perhaps; he said perhaps he might, for
his conduct was more conformable to the op-
inions of his constituents. But all this
was said jocularly. While Mr. Lyon was
repeating some of those observations respec-
ting the difference of opinion of the people
of Connecticut and their representatives, he
and his constituents were to be changed, Mr. G. said he would
be able to change the opinion of the mean-
est holder in the state.

Mr. Lyon then said he was of a different
opinion, and that if he went there he would
be able to effect what he said he could. Mr.
G. then replied; when you do go there,
you had better take the wooden sword that
was attached to you at—Mr. Lyon here
spit in his face, and Mr. Griswold with
seeming composure and great deliberation
wiped it. He, Mr. Smith, then left the
house.

Mr. Lyon asked, whether he heard the
beginning of the conversation respecting
Vermont, and of his turning it from Ver-
mont to Connecticut.

Mr. Smith—He heard a very few words,
with some indistinct allusions, he did not
know who from, as if Mr. Lyon had some-
thing to do with the opposition to the stamp
act in Vermont.

Mr. Brookes next gave his testimony.
He had heard part of the conversation be-
tween Mr. Lyon and Mr. Dana; it related
to the conduct of the members of Con-
necticut respecting the motion of the mem-
ber from Virginia. They spoke pretty
loud and the speaker checked them, by the
observation stated in his testimony. Mr.
Dana retired. A conversation took place
between Mr. Lyon and the speaker of
which he did not hear the beginning. A-
bout this time Mr. Griswold came and sat
down to his left. The conversation then
became louder and he heard the speaker
and Mr. Lyon converse about the conduct
of the members from Connecticut. He
stated, that on his return he had passed
through some part of that state and had an
opportunity of collecting the opinions of
the people of it. He said, that nine tenths
of the people of Connecticut differed in
their sentiments from their representatives in
this house. He said, that the members
from that state did not fairly represent their
constituents; that they were seeking their
own interest, were looking for offices and
that it was immaterial what the salary was,
and that whether 9000 or 1000 dollars they
thought it still an object worth their atten-
tion. He observed he had lived many years
in Connecticut and was well acquainted with
the dispositions of the people of that state;
that he had often to fight them in his own
state, when they came to see their relations
and that he was always able to convince
them that they were wrong; that he had
no doubt if he went to Connecticut and set
up a press (in which he understood he was
concerned in Vermont) he would be able to
turn out the whole representation; he did
not hear the exception of one member; he
did not pay very particular attention to it
as it was said jestingly. * I asked whether
he had gone through my district; he said
he had; but he had no hopes of them.

He then made a comparison between the
light possessed by the people of Vermont
and those of Connecticut. I said jokingly,
that the Vermonters proved their superior-
ity by the great luminary they had sent.
The comparison between the people of Ver-

mont and those of Connecticut. A comparison
the more forcibly from an idea which I had
the people of Connecticut are as much en-
lightened as those of any other
state of the Union.

When Mr. Lyon spoke of fighting the
people of Connecticut, and Mr. L. said
sword, I looked at Mr. Lyon, and I found
his countenance had not changed in ex-
pectation it would have been by looking at
a question. Then I either said to Mr. G.
wield, he does not hear you, or he made the
observation to me. A little time after Mr.
G. moved his seat and laying his head gently
on the arm of Mr. L. to draw his atten-
tion, said to him, if you went into Con-
necticut you would not be able to change the
sentiments of the meanest holder in that
state. Mr. L. said he knew the people of Con-
necticut, and that he had a notion to go and
set up a press in that state and fight them
on their own ground; then Mr. G. contin-
uing his hand on Mr. L.'s arm, advised him
when he went into Connecticut to take the
wooden sword he got in the army, or words
to that effect, upon which Mr. L. spit in
his face. I observed Mr. G. take one step
back, and stiffen his arm, so that I expect-
ed a blow would be the consequence; but
one of his colleagues stepped up to him and
said we had better take time to consider of
this; I said, this is neither a proper time
nor place, when Mr. G. and his colleague
walked away. Mr. Brookes concluded by
observing that his testimony differed from
the speaker's only as a part differed from
the whole, and that what he had witnessed
was stated with perfect accuracy by the
speaker, and of course he did not think it
necessary to go as into detail as he o-
therwise would have done.

Mr. Macon. Did not Mr. Lyon say,
that the people of Connecticut were de-
ceived by the printers?

A. He said that the representatives of
Connecticut deceived their constituents, and
administered opiates to them; that they
should go there he would undecieve them;
that only one side was permitted to be pub-
lished in Connecticut; I do not know whether
he said absolutely, that the printers
would only publish on one side.

* Mr. Harper. Did Mr. G. express him-
self with anger or did he appear jesting?

A. He spoke with the most perfect good
humor. There was nothing in his manner
irritating.

Mr. Clay. How often did you hear Mr.
G. mention the wooden sword. I think
the speaker said three times.

Mr. Speaker. I only heard the expres-
sion twice.

Mr. Brookes. Only twice; first when
sitting, then when standing by Mr. Lyon.
Mr. Lyon. You said you knew what was
meant by the allusion to the wooden sword;
then did you expect that I could not un-
derstand the allusion?

A. I can answer; this is a matter of
opinion; 20 different gentlemen would have
received it in 20 different ways.

Mr. Lyon. Did you expect it would in-
terrupt the good humor or not?

A. This is not a proper question; it is a
matter of opinion. However, I will an-
swer in answer, that I heard so much about
the wooden sword, and of the conversation
of which the speaker spoke, that I consid-
ered the allusion as not intended to be taken
and if I had thought that the conversation
which have followed would have followed, I
certainly would have cautioned Mr. G. not
to repeat the question: I did not expect it
would have been repeated, at least on the
floor.

Mr. Brent. From the knowledge you
had of the circumstances of the story of the
wooden sword, did you suppose the gentle-
man from Vermont would be allusions to it
without being irritated? This is a proper
question; to which a plain answer ought to
be given.

Messrs. Rutledge and Otis contended the
question was improper. Mr. Brent defend-
ed its propriety. The chairman declared it
improper.

Mr. Macon appealed from the decision of
the chair, on the ground that there was no
order of the house, saying that the chair-
man should determine on the propriety of
questions. The decision of the chairman
was confirmed 58 to 25, and Mr. Macon's
question was, consequently, not put.

Mr. Nicholas. Was not the circum-
stance of the wooden sword, in the publica-
tion and private conversations mentioned a dis-
graceful to Mr. Lyon?

A. I never did consider it as very im-
proper. I did consider it as disgraceful.
Mr. Nicholas. Was it not mentioned
the publication, on this subject, always
a view of injuring Mr. Lyon.

A. I was not the author of those publi-
cations, of course I do not know what
view they were made.

Mr. Nicholas. Did they not carry that
appearance?

A. Yes.

Mr. Gallatin. Had you any previous
knowledge of Mr. Lyon's feeling on the
subject in question?

A. No previous knowledge whatever.

Mr. Gallatin. When Mr. Griswold and
his colleague walked away, did the member
from Vermont say, and was there any con-
versation among the witnesses after the fact
took place.

A. Mr. G. and his colleague left the
bar; and I believe the house; Mr. Speaker
also left the bar, and I said to Mr. L. who
remained; you have got into trouble. He
answered, "he provoked me." I replied it
would not do to revenge provocations in this
place.

Mr. Gallatin. By my former question
I wished to know whether you remem-
bered anything which applied to the speaker
after the fact occurred.

After some objection to this question at
improper and irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker expressed his surprise that
the member from Pennsylvania did not ad-
dress this question to him, instead of the

from New-York. He then answered, saying, that no words escaped his lips after the transaction but these four,—"It is too much."

Mr. Gallatin said his reason for not asking the speaker the question, was that he had daily stated even his feelings; at the time of the transaction, and that he had stated, and that therefore, it was probable he had forgotten the circumstance upon which he wished the information.

Mr. R. Williams. You have said, that when Mr. C. mentioned the wooden sword, it was a pressing question. Why did you not think it a pressing question?

Mr. Shephard conceived the question improper. Witnesses were never asked for their ideas, impressions or opinion; but facts only.

Mr. Nicholas put the same question in another form. What facts were within your knowledge, that made you consider this as a pressing question?

Mr. R. Williams said he conceived that a witness spoke of certain impressions being made on his mind it was proper to enquire what circumstances led to those impressions.

Mr. Brooks. I said it was a pressing question. It must strike every gentleman, that to intimate to another that he has been excluded from the army, whether it be done jokingly or in earnest could not be a pleasing question. But it did not strike me, under all circumstances, that it would have been so in the circumstance it has produced.

The committee rose, reported progress and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 6.

Mr. Mason thought the experience of yesterday had proved, that the mode adopted in the examination of witnesses on the subject of the committee of privileges, was not correct. In his opinion the course adopted in the trial of Whitney and Randal would be far preferable. He therefore proposed the following motion:

Resolved, That when the house are examining the report of the committee of privileges, and on any question propounded to a member by a witness, shall be reduced to writing, and a motion be made that the same be put by the speaker.

This motion, after a few observations, was negatived 33 to 32.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the references which had been made to him on the subject of a light, prayed for on Eaton's Neck, near the harbour of Newport, Rhode-Island, and with respect to certain buoys to be placed in the said harbour. He recommends the measure, and states that a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars will be necessary for the former object, and a sum not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the latter. This report was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Elmer, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the petitions of Matthew A. Donahue, and others, praying for an increase of the salary of the clerks of the House of Representatives, making the salary allowed to each clerk 100 dollars in the whole. Referred to the committee of the whole to whom has been referred the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1798.

Mr. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Josiah Wood, who prayed for payment for certain supplies furnished during the war.—Concurred in by the house.

Mr. Otis presented a memorial from the ropemakers and cordage manufacturers of Boston, praying for encouragement to their business.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment against William Elount, said, he was directed to inform the house, that, in consequence of official arrangements made for the purpose, the managers would exhibit the articles of impeachment to the senate, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of privileges, on the dispute between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Grifford, Mr. Dent in the chair; when Mr. Hoffman, from New-York, proceeded to give his evidence which differed a little, as far as it went, from that delivered by the speaker.

Mr. Dana was next called upon. Mr. D. said his feelings were pretty strongly interested in the business before the house; and as there were other gentlemen more particularly acquainted with the transaction, for reasons which were satisfactory to himself, he would rather be excused from giving an account of the business, except should be deemed necessary. He said he and given his testimony before the committee of privileges, and it had occasioned some unpleasant remarks. He had, therefore, no desire to place himself in the same situation again, and hoped he should be excused.

After some few observations from different members, the sense of the committee was taken on the subject, and it was against his being excused.

Mr. Dana, from Connecticut, then gave his evidence. It differed principally from that of the other members, in giving an account of the conversation which passed between him and Mr. Lyon before the speaker came up to him and cautioned them to be cool. This conversation, it seems, arose from Mr. Williams of N. Y. having told Mr. Dana, that Mr. Lyon had said to him, "that the representatives from Connecticut would all be turned out, if they voted against Mr. Nicholas's amendment." Mr. Dana questioned Mr. Lyon on the subject, and Mr. Lyon replied that he had not said so, but "but that they would all be turned out, if they carried their point," and it was afterwards explained to be "that the president should have power to appoint men to offices where the appointments were not authorized by law." The warmth which the speaker interrupted, was principally occasioned by the one denying and the other maintaining that this was the object of Mr. Nicholas's motion.

Mr. Colt, from Connecticut, was next called upon. His evidence was less full and particular than any of the preceding, as he professed he took but little notice of the conversation which he heard passing.

Judge Chipman, a senator from Vermont, was next examined. His evidence principally went to prove the manner in which he had heard the wooden sword, and the cashiering of Mr. Lyon, spoke of in the state of Vermont, and the manner in which Mr. Lyon bore it. He referred particularly to two conversations which took place in companies where he was present with Mr. Lyon, and the subject was introduced. In the first of which he had produced it without

giving any offence; in the other he stated, that Mr. Lyon said, "that he should take no notice of any thing which should be said upon the subject in that part of the country; but if any one should insult him with it at Philadelphia, it should not pass with impunity."

Mr. Goodrich, from Connecticut, now rose to state what he knew of the subject. His testimony related to what passed between Mr. Lyon, Mr. Otis, Mr. Champlin and himself, in the stage from New-York to this city, which had relation principally to Mr. Lyon's having been cashiered, and his having worn the wooden sword, which he himself had, in a great degree, voluntarily given them an account of.

Mr. Champlin, from Rhode-Island, was next called upon; but, upon his declaring that his evidence was exactly to the same effect with that just delivered by Mr. Goodrich, he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the committee with delivering it, and hoped he should be excused. The committee excused him.

Mr. Lyon understood general Sumpter, from South-Carolina, could give some information to the committee; he requested therefore, he might be sworn.

Mr. Sumpter declared he knew nothing of the business, except what he had heard from Mr. Lyon soon after the affair happened.

After some observations, however, Mr. Sumpter was sworn, and proceeded to give a narrative of what Mr. Lyon said to him, when he was interrupted by Mr. Bayard, who declared his evidence incompetent; as it was not only hearsay evidence, but came from one of the parties. It was argued, on the other hand, by Messrs. Nicholas and Gallatin, that it had been doubted whether Mr. Lyon had heard Mr. Grifford when he first mentioned the wooden sword, the evidence of Mr. Sumpter would go to show that he did, as Mr. Lyon told him so, immediately after the affair happened.

It was at length agreed, that that precise question should be put to Mr. Sumpter, viz. "Whether Mr. Lyon told him that he heard Mr. Grifford address him twice on the subject of the wooden sword?" which Mr. Sumpter answered in the affirmative.

The speaker enquired of Mr. Sumpter, if he knew the moment at which the insult was committed, and how long time elapsed between that and the period at which Mr. Lyon had spoken to him on the subject?

Mr. Sumpter declared he did not know precisely the time at which the insult was offered; but that he believed from the agitation of Mr. Lyon, it was just before he spoke to him on the subject.

The speaker again asked him, whether he knew Mr. Lyon did, or did not, or could, or could not, have spoken to any other member, before he spoke to him?

Mr. Sumpter declared he could not be certain of this.

At the request of Mr. Lyon, general Varnum was sworn, but a motion being made for the committee to rise, no question was put to him.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 1.

Mr. S. Maclay reported a bill to declare Pine Creek a public highway, which was read and made the order of the day for this day week.

Mr. Kennedy laid a resolution on the table, that bills or resolutions which have been made the order of the day past, shall be next in order, which was read and adopted.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to turnpike the roads, and Dr. Preston in the chair. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

February 2.

Mr. Pweor presented two petitions from a number of the citizens of Huntingdon county, praying the aid of the legislature in favour of Dickinson College, which were read and referred.

Mr. Worral presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Frankford, praying Frankford and Taconi creeks may be declared public highways, which were read and referred to the members from Philadelphia county.

Mr. Watson presented a petition from Joseph Paxton, praying the restoration of his estate, which was confiscated during the late revolution, which was read and referred to Messrs. Gurney, Smilie, Eyedly, Preston and Foulk.

Mr. Shnyder presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Northumberland county, praying a fund of money may be granted them to improve the road leading from Sunbury to Harrisburg, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

Mr. W. Maclay made a report in favor of the petition of the Trustees of Northumberland Academy.

Mr. Gurney reported in favor of the memorial of the Trustees of Dickinson College.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the German-town turnpike bill, Dr. Preston in the chair—the bill was agreed to with sundry amendments.

February 3.

Mr. Hiltzheimer presented a petition from Steiner and Kammerer, praying additional compensation for printing the German minutes, which was read and referred to the committee of accounts.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Mifflin county, praying a sum of money may be granted them for the improvement of the navigation of Bald eagle and Spring creeks, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill supplementary to the act to prevent exportation of bread and flour not merchantable and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpose, Dr. Preston in the chair. After some time spent, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to incorporate the society formed for the relief of distressed and decayed pilots, their widows and children, Dr. Leib in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill for the relief of Jonathan Bayard Smith and Peter Wikoff, Dr. Preston in the chair, the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted.

The house resolved itself into a commit-

tee of the whole on a bill to extend the powers of the judges of the Supreme court and common pleas, Dr. Preston in the chair, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted for Tuesday next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to repeal the act to regulate fences and encourage the raising of Swine, Dr. Leib in the chair; the bill was agreed to. Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

MARRIED.—Last evening, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. James West, of Baltimore, merchant, to Miss Woodson, daughter of Samuel Blodget, Esq. of this city.

DIED.—On Thursday, the 18th inst. in the 55th year of his age, ABRAHAM OGDEN, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the district of New-Jersey.

The committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania on the subject of the contested election of Israel Ifrael, brought in a report this day, which is against the validity of his election.

By the ship Fair American, capt. Tredwell, was brought a large reflecting telescope, for the college of New-Jersey. It is four feet in length, and seven inches in diameter, and fitted up for celestial observations in a new and most complete style. This forms the last of twelve packages containing a neat and various apparatus for philosophical experiments, the gift of the state to the college.

Mr. Monroe must be taken in the position he has placed himself, by his book.—Ministers have been, in Congress, and elsewhere, called honorable or privileged spies at a foreign court, for their own court or country. An appeal is made to every unprejudiced man who has read Mr. Monroe's book, whether he has not reversed this order; whether he did not, throw himself into the cabinet of France, tutored for that purpose, by certain honorable spies of France here; and throughout his embassy continue to govern himself by the information derived from these spies. Certain it is, he never acted upon, or according to his instructions; and was always indolent (by intendo projects in favor of, and schemes for raising loans for France, and entertaining apostles while writing the most false and scurrilous attacks on the first character in this or any other country, Washington) to promote the views of France; even did they extend to destroy the neutrality and endanger the peace and independence of his own country.

if not dishonorably against the best interests of his country. The faction have now, no ambassador in France. Quere.—Does not this account for the strong attempts of the exclusive patriots, in a certain house to compel the executive to nominate another of the same kidney, to be not the minister of America, but their minister.

It is observed by a Correspondent that Mr. Lyon furnished the means of his own condemnation, as to former character, before the committee of privileges, even if there is nothing behind, as has been so often hinted, of exciting the soldiers to mutiny. As the late affair in the House of Representatives may affect our national character, in that of our legislature, and of which too few Americans are at this day sufficiently tenacious, it is to be lamented; otherwise it may do good, because the punishment of an offending member, will tend to restrain such low and disorderly behaviour, in others. He further observes, it is remarkable that the Jacobin spirit is never satisfied with a settled and orderly state of society, even when they are at the head and have the power in their own hands. They wish to denounce when they are opposed in their views, and left they should be opposed. This has been fully exemplified within a few years past. The spirit is the same every where. When they have the power, they come forward at once, and attack the citadel; when they are "the virtuous minority" they begin at a distance to sound the alarm; and afterwards grow more desperate. This is evinced in the conduct of the corps in the proposed amendment on the Foreign Interference Bill. The proceeding of the party in this business more clearly proves to the mind of our correspondent the truth of the observation, "that it is not so much a dislike to Great-Britain or a love for France, as a deep rooted hatred both to our Constitution and Government."

A correspondent most earnestly solicits the members of the house of representatives for their own and their country's respectability, that they will not spin out a tedious acrimonious debate on the scandalous business now before them, which certainly would spread wider and wider the disgrace unfortunately attached to the occurrence without any possible advantage.

From Young's Essays on Revolutions.

Under every government there will always be a number of discontented persons. Ambitious men, who thirst for power, for places, or for pensions, will always rail against that administration in which they are not allowed to bear a part; and will revile those whom they envy. Impious men, who trample upon the authority of God, impugn his religion; and perhaps deny his being, can never be expected peaceably to submit to the authority of their fellow-creatures. Men who have spent their own in extravagance and dissipation, and see no other way to furnish themselves with the means of continuing the same course of life, may hope to retrieve their fortunes by railing or detraction

convulsions in the state. The whole conscientious allowed him to squander what was his own, and perhaps much that never was his own, will feel little remorse in attempting to reimburse himself with the spoils of his country. Men addicted to those crimes which the laws of all civilized nations must punish, will readily cry out against the laws, as unjust; and against those who execute them, as tyrannical. The thief will complain if he cannot steal with impunity; the highwayman may think it hard that he cannot follow his calling undisturbed; and the dealer in uncoloured goods may grumble because smuggling is reckoned a crime. It is not to be wondered at, if even honest men complain of those burdens, which from their peculiar circumstances, fall heavily upon themselves. The West-India merchant may complain of the duties on sugar and rum; the distiller, the tallow chandler, and others in similar circumstances, may be dissatisfied with the excise laws; and so on. When, among any of these classes of men, there arises a person of a turbulent spirit, and capable of speaking or writing, phibistic, he may easily raise a fermentation in the minds of well meaning labourers and mechanics; who by their situation in life have little opportunity to read, to think, or to know much about matters of government. This he will find the more easy, if he catches the time when an accidental scarcity of provision or stagnation of trade, deprives them of employment or of bread. He will tell them that all this is owing to government; that they will never be better while the present system continues; and that nothing but a revolution will keep them from starving. Nor is it any wonder if they, in the simplicity of their hearts, believe him; and all cry out for a change. But, if we must have a revolution whenever such things as these happen, no nation on earth will be a year without them; and that government which is most friendly to liberty will always be soonest overturned; because a government really tyrannical, would dispatch the man without ceremony, and perhaps without noise, who should attempt, to inflame people's minds by their writings or speeches; so that few would venture to give such umbrage; and the means of circulating dissenters or forming combinations, would be very limited. As no wife man will begin to build a house, till he first sit down & count the cost; so no wife people will attempt to overturn their government; till they have seriously weighed the consequences; and have at least a probability that the cure will not be worse than the disease. And though they should at last perhaps be successful in the struggle, how much blood and treasure will be expended; and what accumulated calamities must be suffered before the end can be gained? The Dutch provinces were not emancipated, till after a war of forty years, in which millions of lives were lost, and many millions of money. They often suffered miseries during the contest; that we cannot see human nature supporting without astonishment. All this, no doubt, redounded to their honor, when at last, their Lyon emerged free. But would they not have been arrant fools, if they had expended themselves to all this for no cause; or on account of some trifling inconvenience. Surely, before we bring ourselves into such a situation, we should seriously consider, whether any evils we suffer, are equal to those which we would expose ourselves to; or whether that which we seek after, is of that importance, as, on its account, to put to hazard at once what we enjoy and what we may lose?

(To be continued.)

GAZETTE MARINIER.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Harmony, Price, Cadiz—pass not known. Two Friends, Glenn, Amsterdam. Schr. Frederic, Packet, Pearce, Malaga via NY Sloop Betsey, Bisher, Alexandria Harriet, New-York.

The vessel reported as being ashore near Billingsport, proves to be the ship Philadelphia, Dove, bound to St. Bartholomew, and not the Venus, felt, as stated last evening.

NEW-YORK, February 6.

ARRIVED.

Ship Betsey, Moore, Calcutta Matilda, Jones, Isle of May 28. Schr. Antelope, Pepper, Norfolk 4. Patta, Elliot, ditto 4. Jupiter, Bird, Philadelphia 4.

The following information is handed by the unfortunate mate of the brig Dorcas, of Washington.

The brig Polly, Wm. Backhouse master, arrived on Friday from Savannah La Mar (Jamaica) at this port. On the 18th Jan. in the Gulf, was brought to by the privateer brig Lark, of New Providence, who on the 12th ult, fell in with the brig Dorcas of Washington (N. C.) Captain Nathaniel Mitchell, on the Dry Tortugas, who had run on them the night before, and had become a total wreck; the captain and 4 men flayed by her—the mate and 4 more went on board the privateer. The mate and two of the crew debarked from the privateer, and came in the brig Polly.

Boston, January 31.

"Nantucket, Jan. 25, Mr. Russell, the wreck of the brig Lyon, of Boston, has gone to pieces on our shore.

Yours, W. C."

On Sunday arrived in Nantasket roads, ship Argo, Smith, Cadiz, 42 days. Passenger Mr. Dunn, of Portsmouth, who was supercargo of a vessel which was recently condemned at Algiers, where there have been several other late condemnations.—Flour was very low at Cadiz. Left there brig Joseph, from Boston, for Malaga; brig Byfield, Kinsman, of Boston, under Moorish Colours; schr. —, Atkins, ditto ship Madison, Hancock, Boston; brig Friendship, of Boston, failed ten days before captain Smith, for New-York. A ship arrived from New-York 3 days before failing. Captain Abrams of Marblehead, bound to South America: January 10, lat. 31, long. 57, spoke ship Industry, of New-York from Virginia, bound to London, 15 days out.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Folger, mate of the ship Governor Bowdoin dated at Port Louis, Isle of France, 12th October, 1797, to his owner here. After giving the particulars of the capture of that ship, on the 1st September, of Capedes Arguelles (near the Cape of G. Hope) by a French 16 gun ship from Bourdeaux which after taking out all the crew (14 in number) except the captain and four others, carried the remainder to the Isle of France,

where they arrived on the 3d October 1797. They took myself and eight more of our people out with a guard, and carried us on board a prison ship; after we had been four days imprisoned, they permitted me to go on shore about my business without violence or clothes, or a farthing of money to help myself. In this situation I was kindly received by captain John Crowninshield, Salem, and entertained on board his ship and have had the like invitation from several other American commanders. They still remain on board the prison ship. Our ship has not arrived here, but I am in hopes she will be in soon."

Charkston, January 19.

Capt. Sprague from St Martins, informs that the French exercise their fraternal acts of piracy upon the Americans with increased spirit. They suffer no vessel to escape, even when bound to the ports of our allies; and rob and plunder all without discrimination.

The ship Eagle of New London, from an English port, bound home, had been carried into St Martins, vessel and cargo condemned.

The schooner Aurora, Appleton, of Boston, from Boston, bound to Curacao, was also carried in, and after a tedious and expensive trial was liberated, without any satisfaction for detention, damages &c.

The sloop Alexander of Baltimore, from Barbadoes, put into St Martins, with a view of taking in a cargo of salt; the vessel was taken possession of immediately on entering the port; a guard put on board, and the captain and his wife turned on shore, without allowing them any thing for their support.

The schooner Alligator, Howard, of Philadelphia, arrived at Turk's Island, on the 5th of January, 21 days from New-York.

Capt. Allen of the ship Flora, brought in the Captain and crew of the schooner Alice, of Richmond (Virg.) Daniel Baley master, which was wrecked on a Reef off Turks Island, on the 24th December, on her passage from Martinique to Turks Ill.—vessel entirely lost, crew saved.

Capt. Sprague, on the 1st of January, lat. 24, 11, long. 68, 90, spoke the sloop Diana, Nicolls, from Alexandria, bound to St Domingo, out 10 days, having lost one man overboard by the name of Townsend.

NEW-THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 7.

Will be presented (for the last time) the COMIC OPERA of

Abroad and at Home;

Or, A TOUR IN THE KINGS BENCH.

To which will be added (not performed these four years) a Comedy in two acts (written by Garrick) called,

THE GUARDIAN.

Mr. Hearley, Mr. Marshall—Sir Charles Clack—Mr. Harriet, Mrs. Marshall—Lucy, Mrs. Bernard.

Canal Office,

February 7, 1797.

AN adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation, will be held at the Company's office, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, &c.

GEO. WORRALL, Secretary.

February 7.

LOST—Yesterday in the Market, AN ORDER drawn by capt. Richard O'Brien, favor of John Larkum, on Mr. Tench Francis, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Whoever has found the same, is requested to leave it at Thomas Larkum's, 280 fourth Street, or at this office.—Payment being stopped, it can be of no use to any one but the owner. Feb. 7—3c.

Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his physiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped callimere vest, cordwory breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture. He took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other clothes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any goal, so that his master may get him again; or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other necessary.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7.

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be Published,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

A general plan and system of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794.

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating band of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number." Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be able to procure them."

February 7.

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go

Doctor of a ship to the East-Indies.

Enquire at No. 23 Dock Street.

Feb. 6.

A Nurse's place wanted.

A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth St. near Market Street.

Feb. 5.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS on the following Post Roads will be re- ceived at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.
1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcas-
tle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Fred-
erick, Milford, Cloughs, Dagborough, Trap,
Snowhill, Hontstown and Accomac court house
to Northampton court house three times a week.
April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A. M., and
arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday,
Saturday and Monday at 7 P. M. Returning, Leave
Northampton court house every Friday, Monday
and Wednesday at 2 A. M., and arrive at Philadel-
phia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 P. M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A. M., and
arrive at Northampton court house on Friday,
Monday and Wednesday at 7 P. M. Returning, Leave
Northampton court house every Saturday,
Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A. M., and arrive at
Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday
at 7 P. M.

VIRGINIA.
2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk
three times a week.
April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton
court house every Monday, Wednesday and Fri-
day at 8 P. M., and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours.
Returning, Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Fri-
day and Monday at 4 A. M., and arrive at Northam-
pton court house in twenty four hours.
November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton
court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
at 3 A. M., and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours.
Returning, Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday at 4 A. M., and arrive at Northam-
pton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.
3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcas-
tle, Christies, Middletown, Warwick and Georget-
own court house to Cheltenham three times a week.
May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every
Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P. M., and ar-
rive at Cheltenham the next day by 8 P. M. Re-
turning, Leave Cheltenham every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday by 9 P. M., and arrive at Phila-
delphia the next day by 8 P. M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every
Monday and Friday by 9 A. M., and arrive at
Cheltenham on Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.
Returning, Leave Cheltenham every Monday and
Friday by 8 A. M., and arrive at Philadelphia on
Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.

MARYLAND.
4. From Cheltenham by Centerville, Easton,
Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Prin-
ceton to Annapolis once a week.
Receive the mail at Cheltenham every Wednes-
day at 7 A. M., arrive at Easton by 4 P. M., leave
Easton on Thursday by 6 A. M., arrive at Annapolis
on Friday by 1 P. M., and at Princeton by 6 P. M.
Returning, Leave Princeton on Saturday by 10 A. M.,
arrive at Easton the next day on Monday by
6 P. M., leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A. M., and
arrive at Cheltenham the next day by 4 P. M.

5. From Maryland by Bel Air to the Black horse
once a week.
Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A. M., and
arrive at Black horse by 6 P. M. Returning, Leave
Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A. M., and arrive at
Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A. M.

**PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND AND VIR-
GINIA.**
6. From Baltimore by Black horse to Staunton
once a week.
Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P. M., arrive
at Black horse on Saturday by 10 A. M., and arrive
at Staunton by 8 P. M. Returning, Leave York-
town every Thursday by 7 A. M., and arrive at Bal-
timore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg,
Tazewell and Fredericksburg to Leesburg once a
week.
Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A. M., arrive
at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P. M., and arrive
at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P. M. Returning,
Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, arrive at
Yorktown by 6 P. M. on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbeville, Gettysburg,
Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Marti-
nburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and South-
woodlock once a week.
Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive
at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A. M., leave
Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at South-
woodlock on Wednesday by 6 P. M. Returning, Leave
Southwoodlock on Thursday by 6 A. M., arrive at Mar-
tinsburg on Friday by 11 A. M., and arrive at York-
town on Sunday by 11 A. M.

9. From Pittsburgh by Cannonburg, Washing-
ton, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of
Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year
only).
Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 9 A. M., and
arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A. M. Re-
turning, Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A. M.,
and arrive at Pittsburgh on Friday at 8 A. M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union
to Morgantown once a week.
Leave Union every Friday at 6 A. M., and arrive
at Washington by 6 P. M. Leave Washington on
Saturday at 6 A. M., arrive at Morgantown on Sun-
day at 6 P. M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at
8 A. M., and arrive at Union by 3 P. M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Eliza-
bethtown, Greenfield and Chambersburg to Ship-
penburg once a week.
Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A. M., arrive
at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A. M., at Eliza-
bethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg
on Monday by 7 P. M. Returning, Leave Shippens-
burg every Tuesday at 9 A. M., arrive at Elizabeth-
town at 2 P. M., at Fredericktown on Wednesday
noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P. M.

MARYLAND.
12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Old-
town to Cumberland once a week.
Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A. M., and
arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A. M.
Returning, Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by
10 A. M., and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by
6 P. M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.
Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A. M., and
arrive at Annapolis by 5 P. M. Returning, Leave
Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A. M., and arrive at
Baltimore by 5 P. M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anne's,
Upper Marlborough, Pikesville, Port Deposit, El-
lenburg, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown
once a week.
Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A. M., arrive
at Annapolis at 5 P. M. Leave Annapolis on Sat-
urday at 6 A. M., arrive at Upper Marlborough
by noon, arrive at Pikesville by 6 P. M., and arrive
at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock.
Returning, Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3
P. M., arrive at Pikesville on Tuesday by 6 P. M.,
arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by
11 A. M., and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M. Leave
Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A. M., and arrive at
Baltimore by 3 P. M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough,
Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leon-
ards once a week.
Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A. M., and
arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P. M. Re-
turning, Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4
P. M., and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by
6 A. M.

16. From Bladenburg by Upper Marlborough,
Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquaforte, Ben-
nedict and Charlotteville to Chaptico once a week.
Leave Bladenburg every Saturday at 9 A. M., ar-
rive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower
Marlborough Monday by 5 P. M., & at Chaptico
by 6 P. M. Returning, Leave Chaptico every Thurs-
day at 6 A. M., and arrive at Bladenburg on Sat-
urday at 6 A. M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court
house to Fredericktown once a week.
Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A. M., and
arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P. M. Returning,
Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A. M.,
and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P. M.

VIRGINIA.
18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rocking-
ham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincas-
tle to Big Lick once a week.
Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A. M., ar-
rive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P. M. Leave Staun-
ton every Friday at 2 P. M., arrive at Big Lick on
Sunday by 11 A. M. Returning, Leave Big Lick
on Sunday by 1 P. M., arrive at Staunton every Fri-
day by 11 A. M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock
(noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by
5 P. M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house
and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.
Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P. M., arrive
at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P. M., and ar-
rive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P. M. Return-
ing, Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A. M., ar-
rive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P. M., and ar-
rive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A. M.

TENNESSEE.
20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough,
Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house
to Knoxville once a week.
Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A. M., ar-
rive at Moffat's store on Saturday by 8 A. M. Leave
Moffat's by 9 A. M., and arrive at Knoxville on Sun-
day by 10 A. M. Returning, Leave Knoxville every
Sunday by 3 P. M., arrive at Moffat's on Monday
by 3 P. M. Leave Moffat's on Monday at 4 P. M.,
and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P. M.

VIRGINIA.
21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields
once a week.
Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A. M., and
arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P. M. Return-
ing, Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A. M., and
arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P. M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg
and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.
Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A. M., and
arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A. M. Re-
turning, Leave Martinsburg every Friday by 7 A. M.,
arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A. M.

23. From Frederickburg by Port Royal, Lay-
town, Tappanhook, Urbana and Gloucester court
house to Yorktown once a week.
Leave Frederickburg every Wednesday at 6 A. M.,
arrive at Tappanhook on Thursday by 11 A. M.,
leave Tappanhook at noon and arrive at Yorktown
on Saturday by 11 A. M. Returning, Leave York-
town every Saturday at 1 P. M., arrive at Tappan-
hook the next Monday noon and arrive at Frederick-
burg on Tuesday by 5 P. M.

24. From Tappanhook by Richmond court
house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Parn-
ham church and Northumberland court house to
Lancaster court house once a week.
Leave Tappanhook every Thursday noon and
arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11
A. M. Returning, Leave Lancaster court house every
Saturday by 1 P. M., and arrive at Tappanhook
on Monday by 11 A. M.

25. From Frederickburg by Culpeper court
house & Orange, h. to Charlottesville once a week.
Leave Frederickburg every Tuesday at 10 A. M.,
arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A. M.
Returning, Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at
8 P. M., and arrive at Frederickburg on Tues-
day by 6 A. M.

26. From Richmond by Gooseland court-
house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Parn-
ham church and Northumberland court house to
Lancaster court house once a week.
Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P. M., ar-
rive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A. M.,
leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton
on Friday by 11 A. M. Returning, Leave Staunton
on Saturday by 6 A. M., arrive at Charlottesville by
7 P. M., and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by
9 A. M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and
Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a
week.
Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A. M., and
arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by
6 P. M. Returning, Leave Greenbrier court-
house every Monday by 9 A. M., and arrive at
Staunton on Thursday by 8 P. M.

28. From Charlottesville by Warren, War-
minster, New-Market, Amherst court house,
Cabbellburg, and Madison to Lynchburg once
a week.
Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P.
M., and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P.
M. Returning, Leave Lynchburg every
Tuesday by 6 A. M., and arrive at Charlottesville
on Thursday by 10 A. M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ay-
letts and Todds to Tappanhook once a week
or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.
Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A. M.,
arrive at Todds at 3 P. M., and at Tappanhook
on Thursday at 11 A. M. Returning, Leave
Tappanhook on Monday at 1 P. M., and ar-
rive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P. M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins', Fow-
hatan court-house, Cumberland court house, Prince
Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-
London, once a week.
Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A. M., ar-
rive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P.
M., and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A. M.,
and at New-London by 10 A. M. Returning,
Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P. M., ar-
rive at Lynchburg by 3 P. M., arrive at Prince
Edward on Saturday by 7 P. M., and arrive at
Richmond on Monday by 4 P. M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincas-
tle once a week.
Leave New-London every Friday at 1 P. M.,
and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P. M.
Returning, Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A.
M., and arrive at New-London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Mar-
tinsville once in two weeks.
Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A.
M., and arrive at Martinsville on Sunday by 6 P.
M. Leave Martinsville on Monday by 6 A. M.,
and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P. M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by
Charlotte court house to Halifax court house
once a week.
Leave Prince Edward court-house every Thurs-
day at 6 A. M., and arrive at Halifax court house
on Friday at 10 A. M. Returning, Leave Hal-
ifax court house on Friday by 1 P. M., and ar-
rive at Prince Edward court-house on Saturday
by 6 P. M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.
34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town,
Carter, Martinsville, Patrick court-house, Upper Sa-
lem, Germantown and Bethesda to Salem once in two
weeks.
Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at
2 P. M., and arrive at Salem on Sunday by 6 P. M.

Leave Halifax court-house every Friday by 8 A. M.,
arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A. M.,
arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P. M., at Peter-
burg on Tuesday by 10 A. M., and at Washington by 5
P. M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A. M.,
at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A. M., and at Edge-
field court-house by 7 P. M.

35. From Augusta by Washington, Greenburg and
Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.
Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P. M., arrive at
Washington on Tuesday by 5 P. M., and arrive at
Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P. M. Returning,
Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A. M., and arrive
at Augusta by noon on Sunday.

36. From Garden Corner to Beaufort once a week.
Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 8 A. M., and arrive
at Garden Corner by 3 P. M. Returning, Leave Gar-
den Corner every Thursday at 5 A. M., and arrive at
Beaufort by 10 A. M.

NOTE 1. The Post Master General may alter the time
of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance
of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate com-
pensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned there-
by.

NOTE 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening
and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time
is specified.

Leave Hicks's ford, every other Friday by 5 P. M.,
and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5 P. M. Re-
turning, Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by
5 A. M., and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by
5 P. M.

37. From Goldsboro by Goshedridge, St. Tamme-
McKenzie and Lumberton court-house, and
Harrisburg to Goldsboro once a week.
Leave Goldsboro every Wednesday at 10 A. M., and
return the next Saturday by 9 P. M., waiting at each
Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.
38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Wa-
shington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk
every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tues-
day at 1 P. M., at Plymouth on Wednesday by 6
A. M., at Washington by 6 P. M., and at Newbern
on Thursday by 5 P. M. Returning, Leave Newbern
every Friday by 6 A. M., arrive at Washington by 4
P. M., at Edenton on Saturday by 9 A. M., and at Sul-
folk on Monday by 6 A. M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
39. From Edenton by Hatteras, Nixons, Eliza-
beth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a
week.
Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1 P. M., and
arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6 P. M. Re-
turning, Leave Indian-town every Tuesday by 5 A. M.,
and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 11 A. M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house,
Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor
to Edenton, once a week.
Leave Halifax every Monday at 9 A. M., and arrive
at Edenton on Wednesday by 3 P. M. Leave Eden-
ton on Wednesday by 6 P. M., and arrive at Halifax
on Saturday by 11 A. M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogdon, William-
son and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave
Halifax every Monday at 10 A. M., and arrive at Ply-
mouth on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Returning,
Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2 P. M., and ar-
rive at Halifax on Friday at 10 A. M.

42. From Halifax by Tabor's and Greenville to
Washington once a week.
Leave Halifax every Monday at 10 A. M., and ar-
rive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Re-
turning, Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2
P. M., and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10 A. M.

43. From Halifax by Martinsville, Salem, Lex-
ington, Salisbury and Stateville to Charlotte and
from Charlotte by Cabarrus court-house to Salisbury,
and from hence by the same route to Halifax, once a
week.

44. From Halifax every Monday at 9 A. M., arrive at
Warrenton by 7 P. M., arrive at Hillsborough on
Wednesday at 4 P. M., at Salem on Friday by 5
P. M., at Salisbury on Saturday at 4 P. M., and at
Charlotte on Monday by 6 A. M. Returning, Leave
Charlotte on Monday at 10 A. M., arrive at Salisbury
on Tuesday by 10 A. M., at Salem on Wednesday by
9 A. M., at Hillsborough on Friday by 9 A. M., at
Warrenton on Saturday at 7 P. M., and at Halifax
on Monday at 6 A. M.

45. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Per-
son court-house, Leesburg, Calwell court-house and Ro-
ckingham court-house to Germantown once in two
weeks.
Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6 A. M.,
and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4 P. M.
Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6 A. M.,
and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

46. From Salem by Bethania, Huntville, Koch-
ford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spar-
tanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.
Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A. M., and
arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P. M. Leave
Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A. M., and ar-
rive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P. M.

47. From Lenoir by Nash court-house to Tar-
boro' once a week.
Leave Lenoir every Friday by 6 A. M., and ar-
rive at Tarboro' by 6 P. M. Returning, Leave Lenoir
every Saturday by 6 A. M., and arrive at Tarbo-
ro' by 6 P. M.

48. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Wayneborough,
and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.
Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A. M., and
arrive at Newbern on Friday by 8 P. M.

49. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough,
and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Gatham
court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two
hours at Gatham court-house.
Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A. M., and ar-
rive at Hillsborough by 6 P. M. Returning, Leave
Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A. M., and arrive
at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A. M.

50. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Belle-
font and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wil-
mington by S. Washington, Satcho and Sempron court-
house to Fayetteville, once a week.
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A. M., and
arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. Re-
turning, Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 P. M.,
and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P. M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to
Wilmington once a week.
Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A. M., and arrive
at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wil-
mington every Tuesday at 10 A. M., and arrive at New-
bern on Thursday by 6 P. M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.
52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Char-
lotte and Lincolnton to Stateville, once in two
weeks.
Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A. M., ar-
rive at Stateville on Thursday by 6 P. M. Leave State-
ville every other Friday at 2 P. M., and arrive at Cam-
den on Monday by 6 P. M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
53. From Columbia by Winalborough, Chester
court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and
Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and
from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and New-
bury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting
one hour at each post-office on the route.
Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A. M., arrive at
Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P. M., arrive at
Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P. M., arrive at Laurens
court-house on Friday at 4 P. M., and at Columbia on
Sunday by 6 P. M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston,
once a week.
Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A. M., and ar-
rive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A. M. Return-
ing, Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P. M., and
arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.
55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge,
Abbeville court-house, Piedmont court-house, Hat-
tensford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Peter-
burg to Washington, and from Washington by Pe-
terburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house,
once a week.
Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A. M.,
arrive at Piedmont court-house on Sunday by 9 A. M.,
arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P. M., at Peter-
burg on Tuesday by 10 A. M., and at Washington by 5
P. M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A. M.,
at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A. M., and at Edge-
field court-house by 7 P. M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greenburg and
Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.
Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P. M., arrive at
Washington on Tuesday by 5 P. M., and arrive at
Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P. M. Returning,
Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A. M., and arrive
at Augusta by noon on Sunday.

57. From Garden Corner to Beaufort once a week.
Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 8 A. M., and arrive
at Garden Corner by 3 P. M. Returning, Leave Gar-
den Corner every Thursday at 5 A. M., and arrive at
Beaufort by 10 A. M.

NOTE 1. The Post Master General may alter the time
of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance
of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate com-
pensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned there-
by.

NOTE 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening
and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time
is specified.

NOTE 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents
excepted) in arriving after the time specified in any con-
tract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the de-
lay continues until the departure of any departing Mail,
whereby the Mail is delayed for such departing Mail, the
Contractor shall be liable to a fine of five dollars shall be
forfeited.

NOTE 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent
in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires
to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail,
for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for
what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for
what sum without that emolument.

NOTE 5. Should any person making proposals desire an
alteration of the time of arrival and departure above speci-
fied, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired,
and the difference they will make in the terms of his con-
tract.

NOTE 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state
their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile.
Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the
months of January, April, July and October, in
drafts on the post office on the route and in bank notes.

NOTE 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first
day of April next, and continue for four years, until
the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1862.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.
TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House
with the Lot on which it is erected, situated
about the middle of the beautiful and healthy
Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two
feet front, and in rear order. The lot contains
one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main
street, and extends with the same breadth to back
street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four
acres, separated from the former by back street.
One third only of the purchase money will be re-
quired upon executing a deed, and for the re-
mainder, such credit will be given as the purchase
may choose. This property will be sold free of
all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr.
William Barnes, residing in Bordentown, near
the premises, who will show the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street,
December 2.

Princeton—New-Jersey.
To be Sold,
THAT neat and convenient House in which
the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs.
Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appur-
tenances. The house is two stories high, of frame
work, and painted. There are four rooms
and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms
on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the
garret spacious. The back yard is paved with
stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an
oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and
behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granary, and
convenient outhouses, with four stalls for horses,
and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon
the street, and 244 feet deep, somewhat more than
one half of which is made into a kitchen garden
of an excellent soil.
For terms, which will be made very reasonable,
apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith,
January 29.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
H A R P E R,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has
invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes,
with Pedals, patent swell, sonaphant and French harp
pedals, for the facility of touch, brilliancy of
tone, simplicity and durability of construction,
the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial
will convince the unprejudiced judge. As they
are manufactured under his immediate inspection,
of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on
reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired,
tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in ex-
change for new.
November 18.

**FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CON-
SUMPTIONS,**
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,
Church's Cough Drops
Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.
CERTIFICATE.
"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a
most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my
breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. Church's
Cough Drops."
Sail Maker, Spruce Street wharf, Philadelphia.
From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.
SIR,
Having been recently restored from the brink of
the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it
my duty to make this public acknowledgment of
the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a
similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most
dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I
never for years got any rest, my cough was so
troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an
almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter
from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding
short that I could not walk across my room. Pro-
videntially hearing of your Cough Drops, I too,
them; and, through taking them alone, I am now
blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My
case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer
Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am
also a member; and any of them will gladly fac-
tuate any inquiry concerning the truth of what I
say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-Street,
Hay-market.

Wine,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pulney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS
Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and
sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medi-
cine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, near the Mar-
ket, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-
York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street,
and Mills and Wadman, 112 William-street.
Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his
office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.
January 9.

DANCING SCHOOL.
WILLIAM M'DUGALL presents his
most respectful compliments to his farm-
er employers and the citizens in general, and re-
turns his most grateful thanks, for the very
bountiful encouragement he has experienced for
thirty-two years past, takes this opportunity
of informing them, that his School is now
open, at his
Elegant Ball Room,
in South Fourth-street, between Chestnut and
Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning
for young ladies; and 6 in the evening for young
gentlemen.
Der. 8.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.
A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, cor-
ner of Second and Pine streets.
December 26.

Boston Glass Manufactory.
THE citizens of the United States are in-
formed, that the manufacture of Window
Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Bos-
ton.

It is needless to say any thing of the ex-
cellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well
known throughout the United States to be every way
greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.
It will be cut to any size commonly used in
Kitchens, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to
Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-Secretary, Boston.
Two or three good Glass makers are recom-
mended at the above works; such as can produce
by application to Mr. Graves L. Loring, at
the works. Men without families will be pre-
ferred. However unacquainted with the art of
making Crown Window Glass, they will meet
with the same encouragement.